

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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號五廿月五年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GROVE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HEWITT & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

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Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED OR DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum.

6 " " 4 1/2 " "

12 " " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. R. ROPER, Esq.

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THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

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LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOUDIEN, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

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The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Firm of MESSRS. D. D. OLIVIA & CO., of Amoy, Foochow, Tainfo and Taiwanfo, has Ceased from the 30th of April, 1882.

E. N. MEHTA,

B. S. MEHTA.

We have this day commenced Business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Amoy, Foochow and Taiwanfo, under the Style and Firm of "MEHTA & CO."

E. N. MEHTA,

B. S. MEHTA.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882.

my23

NOTICE.

WE have appointed AGENTS for the MITSU RUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at THIS PORT.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILL & CO., Square, Singapore, C. HEINSSEN & CO., Manila.

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For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE REMOVED
to their
**NEW AND EXTENSIVE
P.R.E.M.I.S.E.S.**
No. 53, Queen's Road East
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),

WHERE they have special facilities for conducting their Town and Harbour Business, and trust to merit a continuance of Public Confidence and Support.

A FULL STOCK OF STORES,
WINEs, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND,—INCLUDING:

FRESH YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TEISONNAIS'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

COCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBHOLD & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAWNS.

TSIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANGHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—

HEDINGER'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEALS.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSDARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

LAURE GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY, BRANDY.

BINQUET DUTOUCHER & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINES OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

Boker's and ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

RASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BUTKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

TOPCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIK-PORK in kgs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lbs cans.

Assorted CANNED VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" " Lunch TONGUE.

McCarry's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cham CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

etc., &c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA
BACKEr

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGGARS.

TURPENTINE.

PAINTS and OILS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1882.

Entertainment.

G. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS!



Extraordinary Reception to CHIARINI'S
CIRCUS by the People and the
Elements!

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THIS
SPLENDID EXHIBITION;

Unanimous approbation by the Public and
"Press" tributed to the Excellency
of the Company.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily *China Mail*, is published
twice monthly on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a record
of each fortnight's current history
of events, in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
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paid \$12.50).

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Overland China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEWS AGENT, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
is authorized to receive Subscriptions;
Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*,
Overland China Mail, and *China Review*.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

BYLAU, German barque, Captain T. A.
Anderson—Captain.

CARL GERHARD, German barque, Capt.
Fr. Suhr—Edvard Schellhass & Co.

CASTELLO, British steamer, Captain H.
Colles—Russell & Co.

CHARLES STEWART, American barque, Capt.
H. H. Powers—Master.

COREA, British barque, Captain Philip
Ahier—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HORSE, British barque, Captain E. Z.
Bunje—A. G. Morris.

LIVINGSTONE, German barque, Capt. H.
Steffens—Siemens & Co.

SEAPAS, British steamer, Capt. Sam'l. F.
North—Siemens & Co.

SOLWAY, British steamer, Captain Robt.
Jarvis—Butterfield & Swire.

ST. INEC, French barque, Captain F.
Durand—Captain.

STILL WATER, British barque, Captain J.
L. Delap—Douglas Laprade & Co.

XENIA, American barque, Captain N. E.
Reynolds—Captain.

TO-NIGHT, May 25th.

GRAND AND NOTABLE CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING
MANY, AND NOVEL FEATS.

FIRST TIME OF THE
FORMIDABLE
ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS

and the
SCANDINAVIAN TAMER,

HERNIEL LORENZ JOHNSON,

Who will enter the Cage and show the
Wonderful Command he has over
these Ferocious Brutes.

FIRST TIME OF THE
BEAUTIFUL TRAKENE HORSE
"B I S M A R C K"

in a very refined act of horsemanship by his
instructor;

SIGNOR CHIARINI.

First Time of the

GRAND ROMAN TOURNAMENT,
THE SPORTS OF OLYMPIA!

MISS NELLIE REID,

MISS EMILY ROLANDE,

MIDDLE ZAZO,

MIDDLE LOTTA,

IN A PACIFIC CONTEST OF DARING AND
Agility, Riding upon Magnificent Horses,
decapitating Heads, using Spears,
Rings, Pistols, Swords and Darts,
and terminating with the High
"Loop of the

S T E E P L E C H A S E .

FRENCH & ANGLO,

The Great Gymnasts from the
FOLIES BERGERES, PARIS.

The First Class Artists,
THE FAUST FAMILY.

THE STOODLEYS
AND WATSONS.

The Great French Grimaldi

A. LEHMANN,

AND

ROSA AND PROFESSOR THUZET;

And a thousand other attractions not specified.

Look out for Future Announcements.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxos, Six Chairs, \$12.00.

Charts (Dress Circle), 2.00.

Carpeted Seats, 1.00.

Pit, 50.

Children under ten, half-price except to Boxes.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1882.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The following bits of chatty news are from the Shanghai Mercury of the 20th inst.:

The *Stoch* has gone to Woyoung to wait the arrival of Mr von Brandt, the German Minister who is expected here about the 23rd; then the *Stoch* and the *Wolf* will go up the Yangtze. Perhaps now arrives about Commodore Shufeldt negotiating a truce with Korea, Mr von Brandt may go there.

The Chinese are much hurt at the proceedings of the French in Tonquin, who have quietly possessed themselves of the mouth of the Songkoi with 400 men. The French were proposing to send out 6,000 soldiers to Tonquin when the Tunis affair broke out; but they have done just as well without 6,000 of them, and they have done it very quietly, whilst the Chinese were paying little attention to their proceedings. The Chinese expected better things from these two Republics, France and the United States.

The American man-of-war were seen at anchor at the Mactan group, and it looks as if there were a hit at the expedition to Korea. The American diplomats seem to be at sixes and sevens. When Commodore Shufeldt was at Tientsin preparing to go to Korea, Mr. Zuck was at Tai-Nan-foo upon missionary business; in Mr Zuck's absence Mr Holcombe made three or four visits to Tientsin. The British Minister does not seem to have been well posted as to what was being done in Korea. The British Government are as usual behind-hand, and the Minister at Peking has given instructions; like Mr. Minister Ju was waiting for something to turn up. The Chinese are much hurt at the behaviour of the great American Republic; they don't like its envoy going to Korea, and they don't like his letter. The letter was read to Dr. H. Chang-hang by a foreigner, a distinguished Chinese linguist, who happened to pay the Viceroy a visit. The ordinary official translators of course ignored the letter. They do not care to risk their berths by repeating the mistake of Gil Blane, who told the Archbishop that his servant of the fiver he had just recovered.

THE ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

The Blue Book opens with a despatch from the pen of Governor Hennessy, dated 23rd January 1880, which commences by stating Chief Justice Smale's contention, and remarking upon the dual nature of the slavery alleged to exist,—i.e., so-called domestic slavery, and slavery for the purpose of prostitution. Upon the first-named the despatch thus speaks:

"9. As regards the less criminal but more extensive branch of this so-called slavery question, that in which children are bought and sold in Hongkong for adoption or for domestic service, I also made some efforts before I was aware of Sir John Smale's views, and during his absence in England, to enforce what I believed to be the law."

"10. In May 1878, as you will see from the enclosed copies of official documents, I received two petitions, one from a man named Tsang San Fat, complaining that owing to straits of poverty he had to give away his daughter to a person who he feared was about to take her from the Colony, and a second petition from the person in question, a man named Leung a Tai, acknowledging that he had bought the child for \$23, and complaining that Tsang San Fat was now endeavouring to extort money from him. I made a minute copy of it and a translation, together with a report on it by Dr. Eitel, my Chinese secretary.

"11. On receiving from the Chief Justice a revised copy of his judgment of the 6th of October, I sent it to the acting Attorney General for his observations. Mr. Russell suggested that I should refer it to you; and he and my other advisers recommended that the parties appear to acknowledge being concerned in an illegal transaction. In a few days the papers were returned to me with the following opinion of the Attorney General:

"The transaction referred to would not be recognised in our laws as giving any rights, except perhaps as to guardianship, but I am unable to say that there is anything illegal in the matter beyond that. I do not think it is a criminal offence, if it goes no further than the adoption of a child and the payment of money to its parents for the privilege."

(Signed) G. PHILLIPS.

31st May, 1878.

"12. In the face of that opinion I had to content myself with directing answers to be written to the petitioners to the effect that, according to British law, the father was entitled to get back the child, and referring the father to the police magistrate. The police magistrate's report, with a fresh opinion of the Attorney General, came to me on the 19th of June. The magistrate said, in one report, that the girl had been sold in October 1877 for \$23, and in a subsequent minute he said, 'The purchaser of the girl says he is quite prepared to give her up when his money is repaid, but that otherwise he will not part with her unless compelled to do so by law.' The Attorney General, however, said he knew of no authority empowering the magistrate to order the delivery of the child to the father. Thereupon I sent a minute to the Attorney General saying I feared he did not recognise the gravity of the case, and adding, 'I must trouble him to take steps to prevent me on my behalf, the purchaser of the girl.' The Attorney General, however, declined to do so for reasons similar to those he had already stated.

"Nevertheless, I presented him to prosecute, and pointed out the grave responsibility he was incurring. He rejoined in a long minute, transmitting certain statements the Crown Solicitor had obtained. In this minute he said:

"I have no hesitation in repeating my deliberate opinion that in a case of this sort the magistrate has no jurisdiction; that the most he could only use a little moral pressure, and that if his Excellency desires to suppress the practice of parties adopting children or taking them as servants giving a gratuity to the parents by the institution of criminal proceedings against parties obtaining possession of children from their parents, under such circumstances it will be necessary to introduce special provisions for the purpose."

"13. As my law adviser thence recorded his deliberate opinion that in a case of this sort the magistrate had no jurisdiction, I was, of course, unable to institute criminal proceedings. I must add, in justice to Mr. Phillips, that on speaking of this case to my principal executive officers, I found he had consulted some of them, and that his view of the matter was in strict accordance with theirs.

"14. In a recent despatch to this Department I have the honour to transmit with herewith printed copies of a message which was sent to the House of Representatives by the President, on the 12th ultimo, relating to the existence of slavery in China, and to portions of the Chinese Penal Code concerning expatriation.

A letter from Mr. Evans to the President encloses a copy of a letter from Mr. David H. Bailey, United States Consul General at Shanghai, transmitting a report upon the system of slavery prevailing in China, and giving extracts from the Chinese Penal Code laying down the punishments inflicted upon slaves for certain offences.

Mr. Bailey includes in his report some observations with regard to the existence of slavery among the Chinese in the British Colony of Hongkong, and in another letter transmits a number of documents showing its continued existence in that Colony, notwithstanding the efforts of the British authorities to abolish it.

"15. In my minute of the 12th of November 1878 I expressed the opinion that this

was a very praiseworthy proceeding on the part of the Native gentlemen who originated it, and I gave instructions that a committee should be formed of the two police magistrates, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and Dr. Eitel, together with the leading petitioners, to draw up for my approval some scheme for checking the crime of kidnapping.

"16. On the 3rd of October last the committee completed their labour and forwarded their proposed scheme to the Colonial Secretary. I shall submit some observations to you in a separate Despatch on the details of this scheme. Speaking generally, it shows an earnest desire on the part of the Government officers, as well as the Chinese gentlemen on the committee, to put down the evils to which the latter draw my attention in their memorial.

"17. Sir John Smale's judgment against slavery was delivered on the 6th of October, but as you will observe from the enclosed copies of correspondence and minutes, he wrote to the Colonial Secretary on the 30th of May 1879, asking that proceedings to be taken against certain persons suspected of buying and selling children. I made a minute thereon, dated the same day, stating that such practices had prevailed almost unchecked for many years past, that I had drawn the attention of Mr. Phillips, the late Attorney General, to it, and that I did not agree with Mr. Phillips' view of the law. I concluded by informing the acting Attorney General that if he thought he could obtain a conviction in the case to which the Chief Justice called attention, on any similar case, it was my wish that the law be strictly enforced.

"18. I left Hongkong the following day (31st May), and did not return till the 6th of September. The Administrative Letter, dated 16th July 1879, sets forth his reasons for not concurring with the Chief Justice as to the proper prosecution. On my return the Chief Justice made no appeal to me from the Administrator's decision.

"19. On the 20th of September, in a somewhat similar case, in which two prisoners were convicted, the Chief Justice directed the acting Attorney General to prosecute a certain Chinese shopkeeper, Pao Chee Wan, and his wife, when the acting Attorney General said the case was before me for decision. I enclose for your information a report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on that occasion. I subsequently sent a note to the acting Attorney General saying I thought the prosecution suggested by the Chief Justice should take place; but it was found that the accused parties were not in the Colony.

"20. Sir John Smale's action in this matter excited a good deal of difficulty; and a number of Chinese merchants called upon me to represent their view of the case. I told them that slavery in any form could not be allowed in this Colony. They said their system of adoption and of obtaining girls for domestic service was not slavery; and they referred to the more immoral practice of buying girls for the Hongkong brothels, which, they alleged, Government departments had committed to, though it was a practice most hateful to the respectable Native. I requested them to favourably consider my views in writing. They did this in the form of a memorial. I enclosed a copy of it and a translation, together with a report on it by Dr. Eitel, my Chinese secretary.

"21. On receiving from the Chief Justice a revised copy of his judgment of the 6th of October, I sent it to the acting Attorney General for his observations. Mr. Russell suggested that I should refer it to you; and he and my other advisers recommended that the Chief Justice should take place; but that in future, in every case where buying or selling occurred in connection with adoption or domestic service, the Government would undoubtedly prosecute. This recommendation appears to me to be reasonable."

"22. Though I feel that the term slavery can hardly be applied in fairness to Chinese adoption or to domestic service, where the individuals concerned go about our streets with a knowledge that they are free; yet the fact that they have been actually bought seems to me to condemn the system. I am clearly of opinion that any practice involving trafficking in human beings should be put down by law.

"23. His Majesty's Chinese subjects in this Colony are so loyal and law-abiding a race that I anticipate no real difficulty in getting them to assist the Government in putting a stop to this buying and selling of children for adoption or domestic service. Of course, those who wish to adopt children are adopted in the United Kingdom. Contracts for domestic service can be lawfully instituted, pending the receipt of instructions from you. I mentioned this recommendation to the Chief Justice, who entirely concurred in it. He further recommended that the Chinese should be told that no prosecutions as to the past would take place, but that in future, in every case where buying or selling occurred in connection with adoption or domestic service, the Government would undoubtedly prosecute. This recommendation appears to me to be reasonable."

"24. I have no hesitation in repeating my deliberate opinion that in a case of this sort the magistrate has no jurisdiction; that the most he could only use a little moral pressure, and that if his Excellency desires to suppress the practice of parties adopting children or taking them as servants giving a gratuity to the parents by the institution of criminal proceedings against parties obtaining possession of children from their parents, under such circumstances it will be necessary to introduce special provisions for the purpose."

"25. As my law adviser thence recorded his deliberate opinion that in a case of this sort the magistrate had no jurisdiction, I was, of course, unable to institute criminal proceedings. I must add, in justice to Mr. Phillips, that on speaking of this case to my principal executive officers, I found he had consulted some of them, and that his view of the matter was in strict accordance with theirs.

"26. In a recent despatch to this Department I have the honour to transmit with herewith printed copies of a message which was sent to the House of Representatives by the President, on the 12th ultimo, relating to the existence of slavery in China, and giving extracts from the Chinese Penal Code laying down the punishments inflicted upon slaves for certain offences.

"27. Mr. Bailey includes in his report some observations with regard to the existence of slavery among the Chinese in the British Colony of Hongkong, and in another letter transmits a number of documents showing its continued existence in that Colony, notwithstanding the efforts of the British authorities to abolish it.

"28. In my minute of the 12th of November 1878 I expressed the opinion that this

was a very praiseworthy proceeding on the part of the Native gentlemen who originated it, and I gave instructions that a committee should be formed of the two police magistrates, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and Dr. Eitel, together with the leading petitioners, to draw up for my approval some scheme for checking the crime of kidnapping.

"29. Mr. Bailey also gives in the enclosed extract from the Chinese Penal Code, laying down the penalties consequent upon the renunciation of allegiance; but Mr. Yung Wing, Chinese Minister to the United States, in a note to Mr. Evans, states that the section of the Penal Code quoted by Mr. Bailey refers only to cases where conspiracies and overt acts of rebellion against the Government, and not to emigration sanctioned by foreign treaties, which is out of the category of treasonable acts, and is therefore beyond the scope of the section in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c.

Mr. Bailey's covering letter is as follows, and the hit at Chinese Emigration to the States is very apparent:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Shanghai, October 22, 1879.

Sir—I have the honour to enclose a report I have thought fit to make upon the subject of slavery in China, with enclosures containing extracts relating to the Chinese law of slavery as translated by Sir George Thomas Stainton. His translation is, I believe, the only one extant and accepted by Chinese scholars as accurate and trustworthy. I am under great obligations to Dr. H. Latham, of this office, for his valuable assistance and research upon the subject of this Despatch.

If Chinese emigration to the United States is to continue and increase with slavery or quasi-slavery, and concubinage, inured and permeating its every feature and organization, so that they may be said to be an indissoluble part of its present system, it is not a subject to which American statesmen should turn their attention with some degree of anxiety!

In not this Chinese system of concubinage which is now being introduced into America through Chinese emigration but a twinstar of polygamy, that other "relief of barbarism" now so firmly rooted in the heart of the American continent, and toward the extermination of which the Government is now bending its energies!

I have, &c.
DAVID H. BAILEY,
Consul General.

Mr. Bailey's conclusions on Slavery are thus summarised and given for what they are worth:

1. Slavery does now and has prevailed extensively in China through her whole historic period.

2. That the present slavery of China has grown out of the patriarchal family organization.

3. That the law of the Chinese family gives the *pater familias* absolute power and control over the members of the family.

4. That this power and authority are transferable by marriage or sale, and can be exercised, when so transferred, as by the original head of the family.

5. That the slaves of China are divided into four classes, and that these four classes comprise one-sixth of the whole population of the empire.

6. That judging from the result of thirty-seven years' experience by the Chinese authorities in Hongkong, there is vitality and strength enough in the Chinese slave law and in the system of Chinese slavery to enable them to defy foreign laws and courts even in foreign countries.

We also append the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's "despatch to the State Department" as follows:

I have to remark that this is not a new subject to me, and I would refer the Department to my Despatches from Hongkong, printed in the Foreign Relations Correspondence, 1871, pages 194 to 221 inclusive, and in 1873, pages 203 to 208 inclusive, together with others on file in the Department, for the views I then held upon the subject. What I have since seen and learned only tends to make my convictions stronger that this is real slavery, and that it prevails in every part of the empire and among Chinese wherever they go.

I report that Chinese slavery is an growth of the family organisation, which, as far as we know, is as old as Chinese society itself.

I see no hope for its abolition here but in the remodelling of the whole family organisation,—a Herculean task beyond the vision of the most advanced Chinese statesman of this generation.

It is significant to note that the Colony of Hongkong, where it is now settled by a judicial decision of its Supreme Court, and by admissions in solemn memorial of all the leading native residents, that Chinese slavery exists and ever has existed as an essential feature of the Chinese political and social system, is the entrepot for all the Chinese emigration to the United States. And perhaps it is worth while to query whether that emigration is not thus shown to have in its very lineament the taint of human slavery?

The documents which led to Mr. Yung Wing bursting the immigration bubble blown by Mr. D. H. Bailey are as follows:

—Mr. EVANS to Mr. YUNG WING,
Department of State, Washington,
February 17, 1880.

As we have previously remarked, the part which Mr. D. H. Bailey (an old friend by Sir John Smale's) plays in this matter is a little peculiar. He addresses the State Department on the subject, and the British Minister at Washington sends the following to the London Foreign Office:

Washington, April 12, 1880.

Mr. Lord—I have the honour to transmit herewith printed copies of a message which was sent to the House of Representatives by the President, on the 12th ultimo, relating to the existence of slavery in China, and giving extracts from the Chinese Penal Code laying down the punishments inflicted upon slaves for certain offences.

Mr. Bailey includes in his report some observations with regard to the existence of slavery among the Chinese in the British Colony of Hongkong, and in another letter transmits a number of documents showing its continued existence in that Colony, notwithstanding the efforts of the British authorities to abolish it.

In a recent debate in the House of Representatives upon a Bill for restricting Chinese immigration into this country, Mr.

Berry, a member for California, largely quoted Mr. Bailey's Report, and made use of the argument that, if the British authorities had not been able to prevent slavery from being practised in Hongkong, there would be great danger that, if an unlimited immigration of Chinese were allowed, it would be followed by the prevalence of the same system of slavery in this country.

Mr. Bailey also gives in the enclosed extract from the Chinese Penal Code, laying down the penalties consequent upon the renunciation of allegiance; but Mr. Yung Wing, Chinese Minister to the United States, in a note to Mr. Evans, states that the section of the Penal Code quoted by Mr. Bailey refers only to cases where conspiracies and overt acts of rebellion against the Government, and not to emigration sanctioned by foreign treaties, which is out of the category of treasonable acts, and is therefore beyond the scope of the section in question.

Joseph Martin Hanlon, school master, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and refusing to pay chair hire on the 25th instant.

P. C. Rogers said about 3 a.m. this morning, when near No. 3 Station in Queen's Road East, he heard a disturbance and cry of "Policeman." He went to the spot and found the defendant striking at the door of the Wan Chai Club with his fist. Defendant was making a great noise saying he lived there. He was very violent, and though the P.C. and some persons who came out of the Club endeavoured to quiet him, he refused to be quiet.

CHAN AFUK, jinrikisha coolie, said he was engaged by the defendant to take him from the Circus. The defendant was taken to a house somewhere in Tai-Wong Street he entered the house without paying wages.

The defendant said he did not engage the jinrikisha. He was invited by another gentleman to enter the jinrikisha, along with that gentleman, and they both went to the Club. He was not aware if the gentleman he paid the jinrikisha. The gentleman he referred to was Mr. Cruise, who was present in court.

Mr. Cruise, reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, said that he left the Circus, accompanied by the defendant, in a jinrikisha, both getting out at the Club. He did not think the jinrikisha was paid, but he did not pay it, when he left the Club half-an-hour afterwards—it was gone. It was implied that the jinrikisha would wait for him, and he was defeated.

The defendant was fined \$2, and the coolie paid by Mr. Cruise.

A SUMMONS CASE.

Robert Fraser Smith, proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, appeared to answer a summons, in that the Hon. A. H. Bowler, Consul-General, Bangkok, supplies the following interesting paper on the Trade and Commerce of Siam.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF SIAM.

To the official reports concerning the "Commercial Relations of the United States," we note that John A. Haldeman, Consul-General, Bangkok, supplies the following interesting paper on the Trade and Commerce of Siam during the year 1881. It appears in the February number of these reports, and will be read with attention:

Siam and dependencies have an estimated population of 6,000,000 souls, and an area of 200,000 square miles. Bangkok, the capital city, is distant from Singapore 850 miles, and from Hongkong 1,550 miles, with each of which it has fortnightly steam services each way. The city has an estimated population of 500,000, and is the port of entry for the entire kingdom.

The figures in the imports strike a note of warning when they exhibit opium with a single exception at the head of the list in value.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NOTICE

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 5
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual
Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling,
of which is paid up £100,000.
Reserve Fund (paid up) £120,000.
Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and in
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposed for Life Assurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, they
are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance
against FIRE on the usual Terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, January 1882.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.
having been appointed Agents for
the above Company, the Undersigned is
prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

YANG TZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) Th. 400,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Th. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Th. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Ac-
cumulations, 6th Th. 940,553.95
April, 1882.

Directors.

H. D. C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKOVSKY, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARY, G. H. WHEELER,
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

London Branch:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

63 and 69, Cornhill.

Polices granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are
anually distributed among all Contributors
of Business (whether Shareholders or not)
in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000. | PAID UP £200,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment
a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust
will prove successful, and be found use-
ful. It will be relegated from time
to time such items of information, lists,
tables and other intelligence as is con-
sidered likely to prove valuable to per-
sons passing through the City, and
in connection with which we have opened
a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS
DIRECTORY, applications for enrollment
into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public
Gardens.

City Hall, Library (\$100 volumes) and
Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully pictures-
que retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central,
in a line with Peddler's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club.

German Club, Supreme Court, &c.

within a stone's throw.

Lutitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (H.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailor's Home, West Point.

E. & A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.

Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house
of which is paid up £100,000.
Reserve Fund (paid up) £120,000.
Annual Income £250,000.

The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-
ward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books,
and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-
EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
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Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
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Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

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SURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, they
are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance
against FIRE on the usual Terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January 1882.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

having been appointed Agents for
the above Company, the Undersigned is
prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

YANG TZE INSURANCE
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PERMANENT RESERVE Th. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Th. 200,553.95

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63 and 69, Cornhill.

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on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are
anually distributed among all Contributors
of Business (whether Shareholders or not)
in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
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FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.							
HK. and Shui Bank	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 63,639.45	40/	* 117 1/2—\$2714 [P. sh.]
Nth. China Ins.	1,000	TL 2,000	TL 600	TL 252,600	TL 663,796.00	TL 75	TL 1225 ex div
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	TL 350	TL 350	TL 500,488	TL 18,447.56	TL 18	TL 200
Union Inv. Soc.	5,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 500	\$ 417,218	\$ 437,088.58	\$ 152,000	\$ 1550 "
China Traders<br							